
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Facts and Figures Reference Book

Containing a compilation of statistical information of general
organizational interest and application

As of December 15, 2004

With Appendices

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Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
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Your comments and suggestions on future editions are welcome. Please fax them to (715) 799-4525, e-mail them to rduquain@mitw.org, or mail them to Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Attn: Department of Administration, P.O. Box 910, W2908 Tribal Office Loop Road, Keshena, WI 54135.

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FORWARD

The purpose of this publication is to provide departments of the Menominee Indian Tribe with a more accessible and accurate collection of statistics that pertain to the Reservation and its people. This compilation of data includes population, Tribal enrollment, income, labor force, housing, education, crime, AODA, utilities, and health related issues. The information can be used by Tribal department directors to evaluate and enhance existing services, and assist directors and program managers in the preparation of grant applications. General information about the Reservation, its natural resources, climate, governmental structure and a collection of historical documents is also included.

Although the majority of the information from this document was obtained from the 2000 decennial census, Wisconsin state departments, Tribal departments and numerous other sources were also used. We hope to incorporate more local sources in future editions.

In the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau counted three different groups of numbers that pertain to the Reservation. The first is Menominee County. This includes all of the land within the exterior boundaries of the County (both trust and fee simple land). The second was the Menominee Reservation. This includes only Trust land within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation and does not include the part of the Reservation in Shawano County known as Middle Village. In order to make the information supplied in this document as accurate as possible, the sum of Menominee County and Middle Village were used for the total count of the Menominee Reservation.

The data was analyzed and summarized using a variety of graphs and charts. The population numbers are broken down into categories including communities, age, race, and future projections. It was determined that the population of the Reservation has steadily increased with the peak age group under the age of twenty.

Birth and death statistics were computed using the numbers compiled from 1999-2003 based on age. Causes of death were ranked based on the age of the individual. Percentages of the number of births and birth trends were compared to State of Wisconsin averages.

The economic indicators on the Reservation have shown a steady increase but are still well below the state and national averages. Comparisons of income characteristics were looked at from 1979, 1989, and 1999. Median household income was examined based on race and community. The other indicators that were compared were poverty and unemployment.

The housing stock on the Reservation has improved slightly from 1990 to 2000. More affordable homes have been constructed and are now owned by individual Tribal members. This is a step in the right direction, but there are still many individuals who live in public housing.

Finally, the topic of education was analyzed with an emphasis on high school aged individuals. Attendance was looked at for the Tribal School, Menominee Indian School District, NAES College and the College of the Menominee Nation. Also, reports were evaluated that summarized test scores as well as graduation rates.

The Department of Administration would like to thank everyone who made contributions to the success of this book, with a special thanks to the Menominee Tribal Legislature;

Chairperson Joan Delabreau
Vice Chair Laurie Boivin
Secretary Gary Besaw
Ann Marie Johnson
Laurie Reiter
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Michael Chapman
Stephanie Awonohpay
Theodore Warrington

If there is information that you would like to see added to this document or if you have any questions, please contact the Menominee Department of Administration at (715) 799-5154. Your input would be appreciated.

HISTORY

The Menominee Indians are the oldest continuous residents of Wisconsin. The Menominee are an Algonquin speaking nation and the name "O-MAEQ-NO-MIN-NI-WUK" means "WILD RICE PEOPLE". Long ago, the French called the Menominee the "Folle Avoine Nation" or the "Nation of the Wild Oats", because of the dependence on the Wild Rice. It was said that when the Menominee entered an area the Wild Rice followed and when they left the area, the Wild Rice passed.

The Menominee once occupied over 10 million acres of land which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (see appendix B). The boundaries of their land holdings were north to the Escanaba River, south to the Milwaukee River, including the Door Peninsula and west to the Mississippi River. But, through a series of treaties the Menominee were forced to cede most of their land, with the migrating Oneida and Stockbridge-Munsee tribes receiving ceded Menominee lands. In 1854, the Wolf River Treaty was signed, in this treaty the Menominees were granted 12 townships "for a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, that tract of Country lying upon the Wolf River," to be used as a Reservation and home.

Creation Story

According to early records, the Menominee lived in villages at the mouth of the Menominee River, and it was here the tribe had its beginning. According to the creation story of the Menominee, the Great Bear emerged from the ground and took human form. Being alone, he called an Eagle flying high above to be his brother and descending, it took the form of a human and an Indian. As the two journeyed up the river they met a beaver and made her their sister. The Bear and the Eagle stood on the banks of the river and saw a stranger, the Sturgeon who was adopted by the Bear as a younger brother and a servant. The Elk was also adopted by the Eagle as a younger brother and water carrier. At another time, the Bear was going up the Wisconsin River and became fatigued and sat down to rest near a waterfall. From beneath the waterfall

emerged a Wolf. While asking the Bear why he was there, the Crane came by. Bear called to him and said, "Crane, carry me to my people at the head of the river, and I will take you as my younger brother." As Crane was taking Bear, Wolf called out to Bear saying, "Bear take me also as a younger brother, for I am alone." The Eagle decided to visit the Bear village and asked the Bear to join them. They promised to give corn and fire in return for wild rice which was the property of the Bear and the Sturgeon. From this time on, the families united into an organized body for mutual benefit known as the clan system.

Through this clan system, each clan was given a special expertise in a specific area.

Bear Clan: speakers and keeper of the law

Eagle/Thunder Clan: freedom and justice

Moose Clan: community or individual security

Crane Clan: architecture, construction and art

Wolf Clan: hunting and gathering

The clan structure of the Menominee people consists of 34 clans organized into five main phratries or subdivisions. People were known and referred to by the clan they were born into, that is their father's clan. Each phratry consists of a principal clan and a number of member clans:

Owas'sse we'dishi'anun (Bear Phratry)

Owa'sse (Bear) principal clan

Kita'mi (Porcupine)

Miqka'no (Turtle)

Mikek' (Otter)

Noma'eu (Sturgeon)

Naku'ti (Sunfish)

Piwat'inot (Beaver)

O'sass (Muskrat)

Mud Turtle

Ina'magki'u wi'dishi'anun (Eagle Phratry)

Kine'u (Golden Eagle) principal clan

Kaka'ke (Crow)

Inaq'tek (Raven)

Maq'kwoka'ni (Red-tail hawk)

Pinash'iu (Bald Eagle)

Ke'shewa'toshe (Sparrow Hawk)

Pe'kike'kune (Winter Hawk)

Shawan'nani (Fork Tail Hawk)

Pakesh'tsheke'u (Swift Flying Hawk)

Fish Hawk

Moqwai'owi'dishi'anun (Wolf Phratry)

Moqwai'o (Wolf) principal clan

Anam' (Dog)

Moqwai'owi'dishi'anun(continued)

Apaehsos (White Tail Deer)

Wakoh (Fox)

Pine Squirrel

Ota'tshia wi'dishi'anun (Crane Phratry)

Ota'tshia (Crane) principal clan

Shakshak'eu (Great Blue Heron)

Os'se (Old Squaw Duck)

O'kawa'siku (Coot)

Loon

Turkey Buzzard

Mo's wi'dishi'anun (Moose Phratry)

Mo's (Moose) principal clan

Oma'skos (Elk)

Waba'shiu (Marten)

Wu'tshik (Fisher)

Racoon

Subsistence

The Menominee lived by hunting, fishing and gathering. The abundant wild rice was the staple food which was augmented by corn, beans and squash, grown in small gardens. Some of the food was dried in the sun for winter use. Boiling and roasting were the common methods of cooking. Maple sugar and syrup was used as sweeteners and flavorings.

Treaty era

In 1848 Tribal Chiefs were coerced into signing a treaty at Lake Poygan selling the last 4.5 million acres of Menominee land. They were told, by the Indian Agent, if they refused the government would take the land without paying for it and they would be moved to Crow Wing whether or not they sold the land. The Chiefs were offered \$350,000 plus they would be given 600,000 acres in Crow Wing country in Minnesota. At the request of the government, eleven Chiefs, headed by Chief Oshkosh, agreed to make the trip to look the area over. When they returned they immediately began to push for new terms to the 1848 Treaty, they refused to move their people to what they called "hostile" country. The Tribe sent eight Chiefs to Washington to meet with President Fillmore. As a result of this meeting, the Menominee were allowed to reside in Wisconsin for an extra year. This gave them the time needed to obtain another treaty

granting them the right to remain in Wisconsin. In October 1852, the Tribe was granted permission to move to the present area that would become Today's Reservation. (Menominee Indian Reservation Historical Review)

The present Menominee Reservation was established in 1854 in the Wolf River treaty with the United States Government. The Treaty relinquished the 600,000 acres in Minnesota, for 276,480 acres of their original land in Wisconsin. In addition to the original lands lost to non-Indians, two townships of the original Reservation went to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indians an emigrant tribe from the east. (See a listing of the treaties and land cessions listed in appendix A&B).

The U.S. Government focused on efforts to convert the Menominee to agrarians. However, the Menominees were more interested in logging for their economic base. They obtained permission from Washington to conduct their own commercial lumbering operation in 1871. As operations increased, they opened a new saw mill in 1886 that had the capacity to produce 15,000 board feet of lumber per day. By 1890, the Menominees provided a hospital, trade school, police and judicial system and shared a small per capita payment from their lumbering profits. This prosperity established the Menominee as one of the more economically progressive Indian Tribes in the U.S. at the turn of the century.

Termination

In 1954, exactly 100 years after the present reservation was established, the U.S. Congress passed the Termination Act (Public Law 108) which was effective on April 30, 1961. This Act abolished the Menominee Reservation and eliminated the Menominee Indian identity. This was an experiment to force tribes to join the mainstream of American Society as an assimilation attempt. The Menominee were singled out for termination because the tribe was self-sufficient and progressive in the eyes of the federal government. The once proud Menominee people were reduced to severe poverty. They lost their tribal land and assets and were effectively prevented from any efforts toward self-determination. On July 3, 1959 Governor Gaylord Nelson signed a law making Menominee County the state's 72nd County.

As a result of the Termination Act, a two part plan came into effect:

1. Formation of the entire reservation into a new county; and
2. Ownership of assets by the Menominee with the operation under a private management trust agreement.

Trust responsibility was assigned to the Menominee Common Stock and Voting Trust. The General Council elected four Menominee and three non-Menominee to positions on the trust. The Voting Trust, in turn, selected five non-Menominee and four Menominee to a Board of Directors, supervising management of a new corporation called Menominee Enterprises Incorporated (MEI). Corporate decisions on tribal assets could be made with a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Directors of MEI. Three Hundred and twenty-seven thousand (327,000) shares of corporation stock were transferred to the voting Trust. The Voting Trust then issued Voting Trust certificates, no shares, to tribal members.

On July 9, 1968, MEI and N.E. Isaccson & Associates headed a joint venture to develop recreation land called the "Lakes of the Menominee" project due to excessive tax burdens. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued a permit to build three dams on the project, the first one to be at the outlet of Wahtoah Lake. In 1969, the DNR authorized the second dam at the outlet at Blacksmith, Little Blacksmith, Spring and Peshtigo Lakes. This prompted formation of a group called DRUMS (Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders) in protest to the sales of the land. The situation caused a split of the Menominee People. Four DRUMS candidates were elected to the Voting Trust and MEI Board of Directors through DRUMS efforts. The new leadership of MEI dissolved their partnership with N.E. Isaccson & Associates and stopped land sales.

Restoration

On April 20, 1972, Wisconsin Senators Proxmire and Nelson introduced Senate Bill No. 3514 in response to the Menominee's ambition to seek reversal of Termination. It was President Nixon who encouraged reversal of the Termination Policy during the summer of 1970. After two and one-half years of congressional testimony, the Restoration Act was passed on December 22, 1973 with widespread bipartisan support.

A nine member interim governing body was elected by the Menominee people. Their responsibility was to implement the Menominee Restoration Act until a Tribal

Legislature was formed on February 9, 1979. The historic Menominee Restoration Act reversed America's trend toward termination, and the Menominee regained their status as a sovereign Indian nation to which the federal government is obligated by treaties, agreements and statutes. The Committee was also responsible for developing the Menominee Constitution and Bylaws, which were ratified on November 12, 1977. A copy of the Menominee Constitution and Bylaws can be obtained by contacting the Menominee Tribal Chairperson's Office.

Today, the Menominee are once again on their way to economic progress through self sufficiency. The Tribe, being a multi-million dollar organization provides employment to its people along with services such as a clinic, police protection, and a Tribal school. Unique adaptability enabled the Menominee to endure the culture clash and to rebuild, relying on cultural and social greatness. . This is being accomplished through language programs, drumming groups and pow wows. (Source: *Menominee Demographic Report and Public Relations Department & Menominee Indian Reservation Historical Review*). For more information on the creation and history of the Menominee Tribe contact the Historic Preservation Department.

Official Seal of the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin



The Great Seal of the Menominee Nation was designed by Wayne Wynos Sr. during a contest that was put on by the Tribe in 1979. The seal was adopted by Motion on July 5, 1979 by the Menominee Tribal Legislature as the official seal of the Menominee Indian Tribe. The seal is also located on the Menominee Tribal Flag. The red and black Thunderbird represents a messenger between the Great Spirit, the people, and the environment. The yellow circle represents logging as a major industry that has provided employment and income for the Menominee people. The blue figure represents the ten township boundaries of the Reservation after the 1854 treaty. For years the Tribe shared coterminous boundaries with Menominee County. But, recently the Tribe purchased land located in Shawano County which became part of the Reservation boundary.

Location

The Menominee Indian Reservation is located in the state of Wisconsin about 45 miles northwest of Green Bay. The Reservation shares nearly identical boundaries with the County of Menominee with the area known as Middle Village being the exception. Middle Village is located in Shawano County in the Town of Red Springs. The Reservation borders three counties; Langlade, Oconto, and Shawano. There are five main communities on the Reservation; the two main villages of Neopit and Keshena, two smaller villages of Middle Village and Zoar, and a more scattered community called South Branch.

Land

The Reservation size is 235,523 acres, or approximately 357.96 square miles, and contains roughly 223,500 acres of heavily forested lands, representing the largest single tract of virgin timberland in Wisconsin. The elevation in Keshena is 829 feet above sea level. There are four rivers flowing through the Reservation, the Evergreen, the Oconto, the Red, and the Wolf.

Geology

According to the Menominee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, Menominee County/Reservation is part of two different drainage basins, the Wolf and Upper Green Bay. The Wolf River, the main river traversing the Reservation, is designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system through the "Wild and Scenic River Act". There are seven sub-watersheds of which four are in the Wolf River Basin and three in the Upper Green Bay Basin. The geology of the Reservation consists mostly of glacial materials deposited on granite bedrock. Some areas in the eastern part of the Reservation have areas of sedimentary rock which is Cambrian and Ordovician sandstone.

Fish

The lakes on the Reservation are inhabited by trout, northern pike, walleye, panfish and even sturgeon in a few lakes. There are a total of 187 streams and rivers, and 53 lakes totaling 2,756 acres of surface area.



The "Land of the Menominee" sign located along the banks of the Wolf River in Keshena. Picture provided by Steve Price Menominee Tribal News.

Forest

There are roughly thirty-three different species of trees within the Menominee Forest. The most common are red pine, white pine, jack pine, aspen, scrub oak, hemlock, and northern hardwoods. There are also hard maple, red oak, basswood, yellow birch, cedar, soft maple, white cherry, white spruce, black cherry, hickory, tamarack, balsam fir, black spruce, and butternut. The forest is also utilized by the Menominee people for such things as berry picking, collecting mushrooms and ginseng, a Chinese herb. The Menominee Forest is managed by the Menominee Tribal Enterprises with an approach known as Sustained Yield Forestry. Sustained Yield Forest practice is a concept requiring that an equal balance be kept between the removal of trees and the growth. During the last 140 years more than 2 and one-half billion board feet of lumber was cut from the Reservation. This amount would be equal to clear cutting the Reservation almost twice over.

(Menominee Tribal Enterprises: The Menominee Forest-Based Sustainable Development Tradition Handbook)

The Menominee Tribal Enterprise (MTE) sawmill is located in the Village of Neopit and the Forestry Center is located in Keshena. According to the 2004 MTE Annual Report, the logging volume produced for the year was 15,130,500 board feet of saw logs and 76,919 cords of pulpwood and boltwood. MTE has a 12 member board of Directors.

Annual Allowable Cut according to 1995 MTE Board

Balsam Fir	59.92 MBF
Tamarack	23.52 MBF
White Spruce	161.22 MBF
Black Spruce	4.39 MBF
Jack Pine	57.35 MBF
Red Pine	630.52 MBF
White Pine	2856.57 MBF
White Cedar	1225.48 MBF
Hemlock	5771.49 MBF
Soft Maple	1260.36 MBF
Hard Maple	4156.61 MBF
Yellow Birch	1287.86 MBF
Paper Birch	336.53 MBF
Hickory	14.53 MBF
Beech	808.76 MBF
White Ash	134.38 MBF
Black Ash	178.39 MBF
Butternut	3.84 MBF
Balsam Poplar	142.75 MBF
Bigtooth Aspen	869.94 MBF
Quaking Aspen	2883.86 MBF
Black Cherry	470.96 MBF
White Oak	76.36 MBF
Scrub Oak	1032.54 MBF
Red Oak	1215.19 MBF
Basswood	1962.50 MBF
Soft Elm	5.02 MBF
Hard Elm	0.65 MBF
TOTAL	27631.49 MBF

MBF-Thousand Board Feet

Wildlife

One of the greatest assets of the Reservation is its vast expanses of undisturbed land and pristine lakes and streams. This creates an ideal habitat for a large number of wildlife and fish. Fishing and hunting are very important to the members of the community as it is used for recreation and also as a means of providing sustenance to families. Tribal members have the ability to hunt white-tailed deer, wild turkey, rabbit, ruffed grouse, black bear, waterfowl and squirrels. There are also fox, mink, beaver, muskrat, coyote, porcupine, raccoon, badgers, and opossum, just to name a few.

Endangered Species

There are three known endangered species and five known threatened species located within the boundaries of the Reservation. The endangered species are the Phlox Moth, the Northern Blue Butterfly, and the Karner Blue Butterfly. The five threatened species are the bald eagle, red-shouldered hawk, Pygmy Snaketail dragonfly, Slippershell Mussel, and the Wood Turtle. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, an endangered species is an animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and a threatened species is an animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. For more information on this topic, you can contact the Menominee Tribal Environmental Department.



Menominee Reservation-Local wildlife habitat. Picture provided by Steve Price, Menominee Tribal News.

Vegetation

The Menominee Reservation is host to a variety of native shrubs grasses, sedges, and wildflowers. One plant this is vital to the ecosystem is the Lupine plant. Lupine is the vital host to the Karner Blue Butterfly which has been identified as an endangered species. Lupine stands about 15" high and blooms from May to June. It has blue and lavender leaves. For a list of native plants species on the Reservation, contact the Menominee County Forester Jeremy Johnson at the Menominee County Courthouse, PO Box 279 Keshena, WI 54135, (715)799-5710.

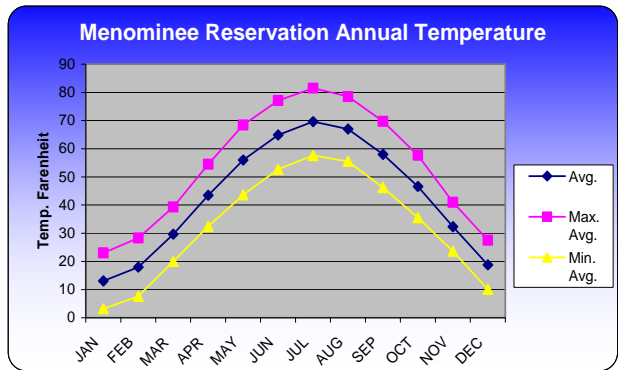
There are also plants on the Reservation that are non-native and are invasive to the native plant life. Some of these include purple loosestrife, garlic mustard, Eurasian milfoil, spotted knapweed, and leafy spurge. These plants tend to take over habitat used by other plant species and have no natural predator.



Garlic Mustard Plant-Picture provided by Jeremy Johnson Menominee County Forester.

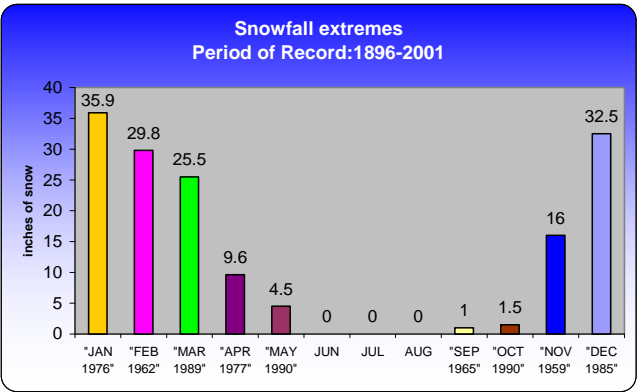
Climate

The climate for the Reservation is very typical of a Midwestern Great Lakes community. Winters are very cold and with snow and summers tend to be moderately warm and moist. According to the State Climatology office, the average daily temperature is 43.1°F. The average maximum temperature is 53.9°F., and the average minimum temperature is 32.3°F.



Source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office

The average annual precipitation is 31.48 inches with the annual snowfall average being 50.8 inches.

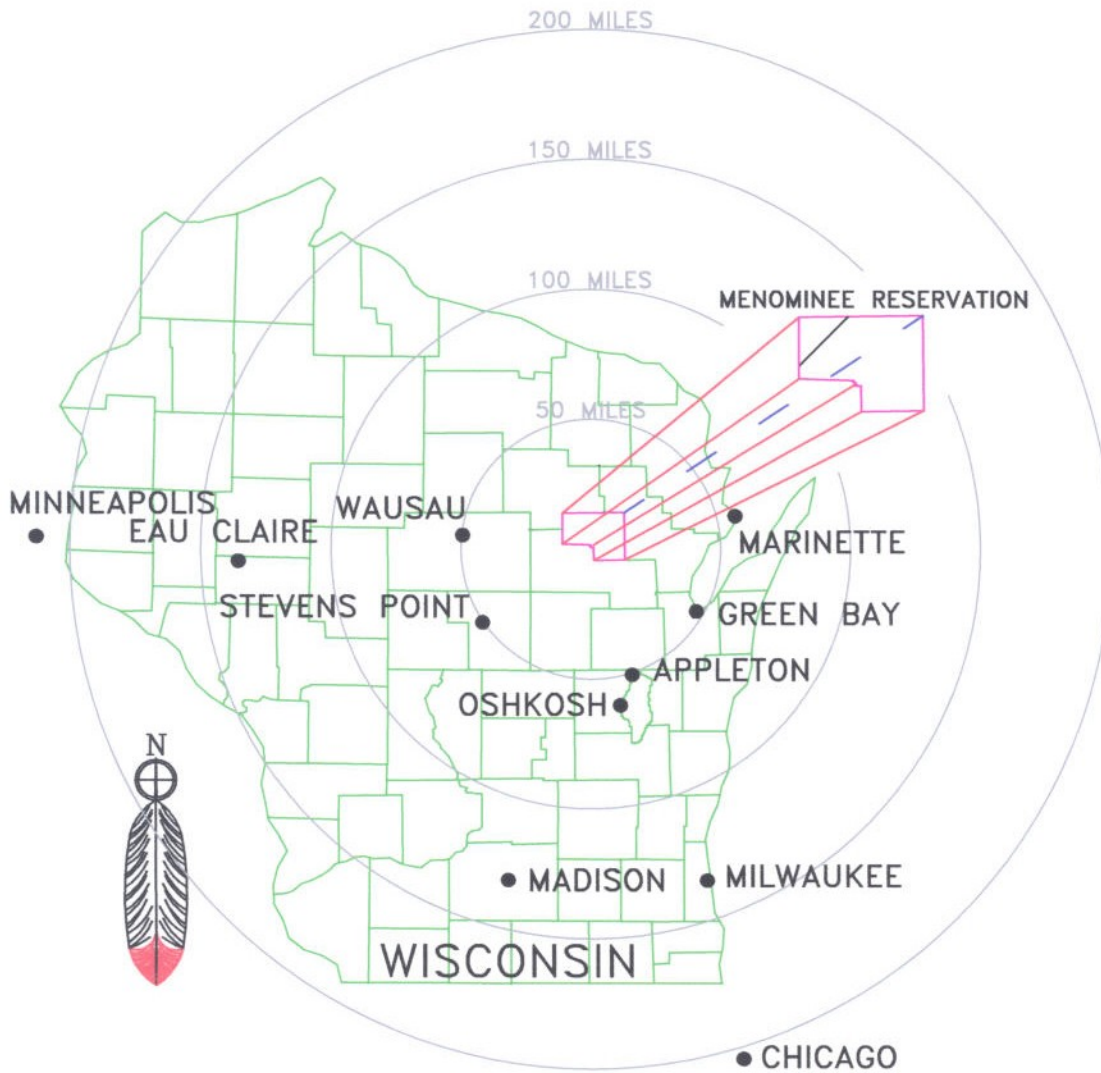


Source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office

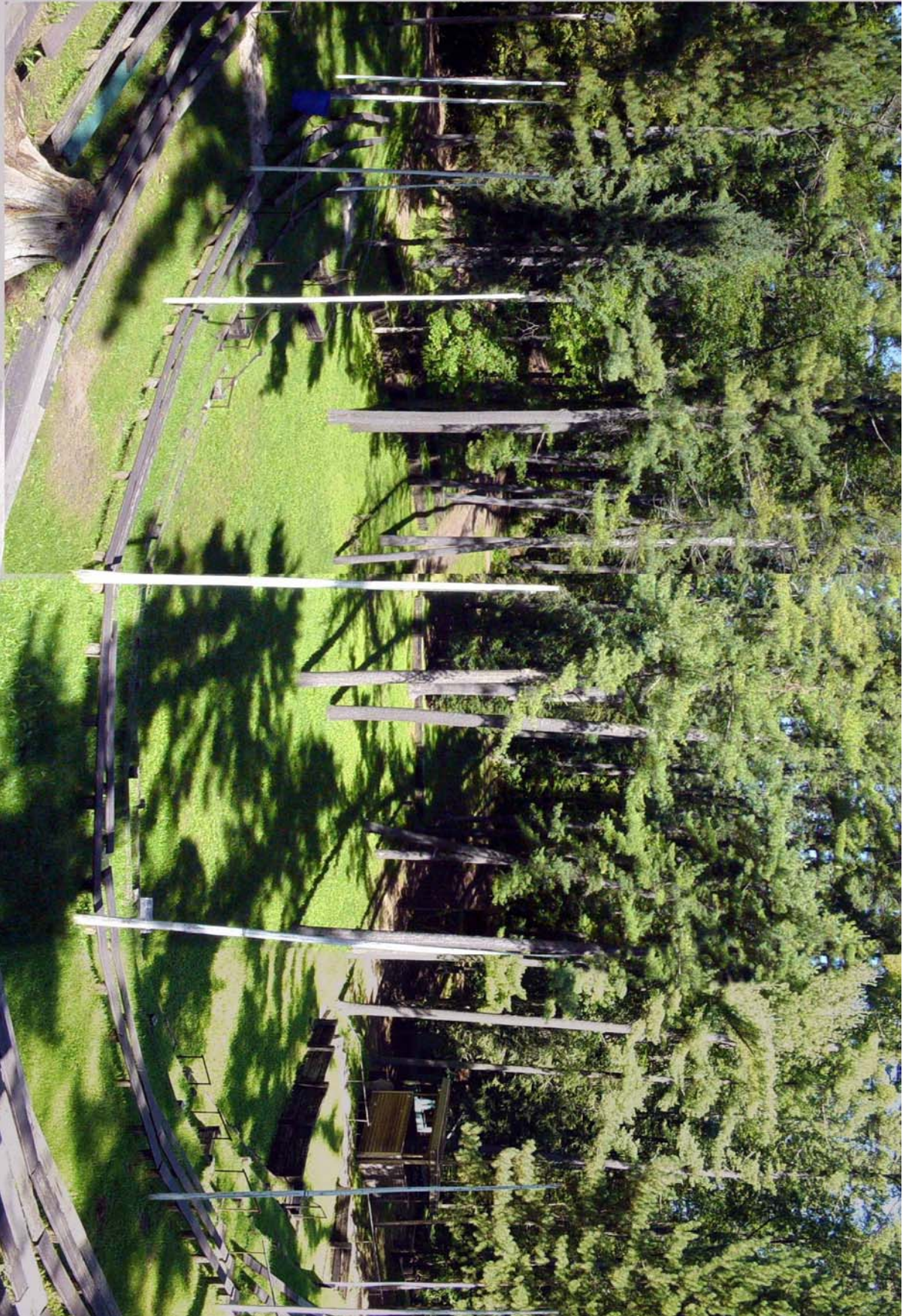
Government

The governing body of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin consists of a nine member legislature that is elected by enrolled Tribal Members. A chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Secretary are elected annually by the governing body.

There is also a separate but equal Tribal judicial system that consists of a lower court and a supreme court. The court system has jurisdiction over all Native Americans within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee Indian Reservation. The lower court consists of a chief justice, two lower court judges and an appeals court judge.



VICINITY MAP:
MENOMINEE RESERVATION



Woodland bowl – home of the Veterans Pow Wow and the Annual Menominee Pow Wow, is located in the Village of Keshena. Picture provided by Steve Price, Menominee Tribal News.

I. POPULATION

1990 & 2000 CENSUS FIGURES

- 1990 Census figures showed 3,890 persons living on the Reservation/County.
- According to the 2000 Census, the current population count is 4857
- The population from 1990 to 2000 increased by 967 (24.8%) persons over a 10 year period.
- American Indians, Eskimos or Aleut accounted for 3,496 or 89.2% of the population on the Reservation in 1990 and 4,257 in 2000 or 87.6%.

POPULATION BY AREA & GENDER

Location	All Persons	Male	Female
County/Res.	4857	2386	2471
Keshena	1394	701	693
Neopit	839	405	434
Zoar	124	61	63
Middle Village	295	136	159
Legend Lake	1533	739	794

SOURCE: 2000 U. S. Census

Note: The remainder of the population is scattered throughout Reservation.

- In the South Branch community there were a total of 200 people according to the 2000 Census.
- 1,394 or 28.7% of the total population resided in the Village of Keshena in 2000
- 839 or 17.3% of the residents resided in the Village of Neopit in 2000.
- 1,533 or 31.5% resided in the Legend Lake area in 2000.
- 1,091 or 22.5% of the remaining population resided in either MiddleVillage, Zoar, or in other rural areas in 2000.
- From 1990 to 2000 the population of Keshena increased from 685 to 1,394. That is an increase of 709 or 104%.
- Also from 1990 to 2000, the population of Neopit increased from 615 to 839. That is an increase of 224 or 36% respectively.

POPULATION BY RACE

RACE	1990	2000
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	3496	4257
White	416	547
Other Race	5	53

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- The American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut population increased by 761 or 21.8% from 1990 to 2000 on the Reservation.
- The White population increased by 131 or 31.5% from 1990 to 2000 on the Reservation.

AGE OF POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	241	235	476
5 to 9 years	277	281	558
10 to 14 years	302	276	578
15 to 19 years	217	212	429
20 to 24 years	125	148	273
25 to 34 years	266	280	546
35 to 44 years	316	345	661
45 to 54 years	250	245	495
55 to 59 years	95	122	217
60 to 64 years	101	117	218
65 to 74 years	137	152	289
75 to 84 years	55	47	102
85 years and over	4	11	15
Total	2386	2471	4857

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- 2,041 of the 4,857 total population are under the age of 20 on the Reservation.
- The median age of Menominee County is 27.7 years, compared to a statewide median of 36.0 years. In 1990, the median age of Menominee County was 24.5 and 32.9 in the State of Wisconsin.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002
- According to the 2000 census, 745 individuals, over the age of 5, migrated on to the Reservation since 1995 from a different county. Of that, 557 were in the State of Wisconsin and 188 were in a different state.

KESHENA POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	87	80	167
5 to 9 years	97	85	182
10 to 14 years	99	90	189
15 to 19 years	87	63	150
20 to 24 years	34	50	84
25 to 34 years	94	89	183
35 to 44 years	81	100	181
45 to 54 years	49	52	101
55 to 59 years	26	22	48
60 to 64 years	16	19	35
65 to 74 years	21	34	55
75 to 84 years	8	7	15
85 years and over	2	2	4
Total	701	693	1394

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- 688 individuals or 49.4% of the Keshena population is under the age of 20.

LEGEND LAKE POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	53	49	102
5 to 9 years	60	82	142
10 to 14 years	72	62	134
15 to 19 years	56	71	127
20 to 24 years	38	38	76
25 to 34 years	62	61	123
35 to 44 years	100	112	212
45 to 54 years	90	112	202
55 to 59 years	47	55	102
60 to 64 years	54	59	113
65 to 74 years	74	72	146
75 to 84 years	32	18	50
85 years and over	1	3	4
Total	739	794	1533

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- 415 or 27% of the Legend Lake population is older than age 55 compared to the Reservation as a whole, which is 841 or 17.3%.

NEOPIT POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	42	40	82
5 to 9 years	47	61	108
10 to 14 years	61	60	121
15 to 19 years	34	33	67
20 to 24 years	26	17	43
25 to 34 years	51	62	113
35 to 44 years	60	60	120
45 to 54 years	42	34	76
55 to 59 years	9	25	34
60 to 64 years	15	12	27
65 to 74 years	9	16	25
75 to 84 years	9	13	22
85 years and over	0	1	1
Total	405	434	839

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

MIDDLE VILLAGE POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	18	24	42
5 to 9 years	19	22	41
10 to 14 years	15	18	33
15 to 19 years	11	9	20
20 to 24 years	6	15	21
25 to 34 years	16	26	42
35 to 44 years	18	19	37
45 to 54 years	23	8	31
55 to 59 years	1	3	4
60 to 64 years	0	4	4
65 to 74 years	7	9	16
75 to 84 years	2	2	4
85 years and over	0	0	0
Total	136	159	295

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

*Zoar has a total of 124 people, of which 63 are female and 61 are male.

POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP

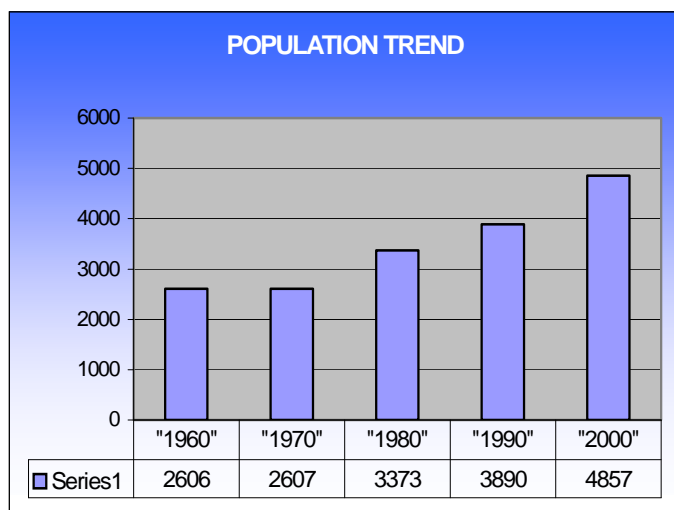
AGE GROUP	1990	% OF POPULATION	2000	% OF POPULATION	% CHANGE
0-4	489	12.6	476	9.4	-2.7
5-14	902	23.2	1136	23.4	25.9
15-19	322	8.3	429	8.8	33.2
20-54	1542	39.6	1975	40.7	28.1
55-74	530	13.6	724	14.9	36.6
75+	105	2.7	117	2.4	11.4

NOTE: Due to rounding of figures, some columns do not add up.

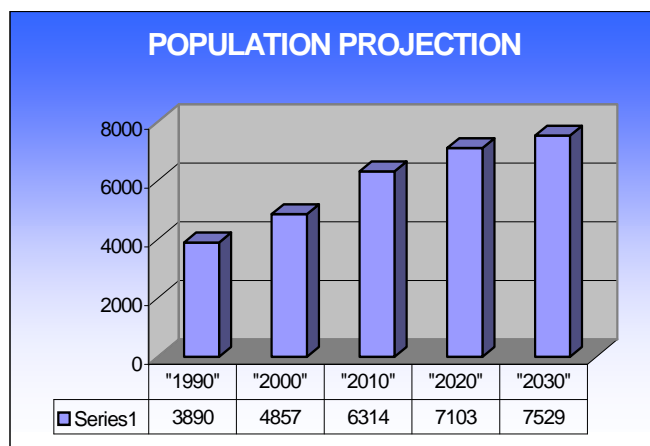
SOURCE: U.S. Census

POPULATION CHANGE HISTORICALLY

- The Reservation experienced a decline in population of 342 or -11.6% from 1950 to 1960
- From 1960 to 1970, there was virtually no change in population. It increased only by one person or 0.04 percent
- In the 1970's, the population grew rapidly with an increase of 766 persons or 29.4%.
- From 1980 to 1990 the increase was 517 or 15.3%.
- From 1990 to 2000 there was an increase of 967 people which is 24.9



POPULATION PROJECTION



Source: US Census 2000

- From 1990 to 2000, the population increased by 24.9%. Using an estimated growth rate of 25% for a ten year period, the population would grow to 6,314 by the year 2010.
- The population increase should level out by 2020 and 2030 due to slowing casino growth, lack of any additional employment and unavailability of developable land and housing. Therefore, an increase of 12.5% was projected between 2010 and 2020 and 6% from 2020 to 2030.

TRIBAL SUBDIVISIONS

- The Census Bureau collected data in the year 2000 on two of the local housing subdivisions on the Reservation, Warrington Addition and Schoolview Addition. The majority of the homes built in these additions were federal projects; therefore the size and appearance of these homes are fairly similar. According to the 2000 Census, there were 175 people living in Schoolview and 307 living in Warrington.

Schoolview Population

- Within the Schoolview addition, there were 101 females and 74 males.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- Schoolview is made up of primarily American Indians with 172 being American Indian, 2 being white and 1 Black or African American.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- The Median age of Schoolview was only 16.2.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	12	19	31
5 to 9 years	11	15	26
10 to 14 years	9	17	26
15 to 19 years	12	6	18
20 to 24 years	4	9	13
25 to 34 years	11	16	27
35 to 44 years	9	8	17
45 to 54 years	3	4	7
55 to 59 years	1	4	5
60 to 64 years	1	1	2
65 to 74 years	1	2	3
75 to 84 years	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0
Total	74	101	175

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- 57 of the individuals living in Schoolview are under the age of ten. That is 33% of the overall population.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- Within the households, there are 35 householders, 9 spouses, 86 children, 29 other relatives, and 16 nonrelatives of which 11 are unmarried partners.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Warrington Population

- Within the Warrington Addition, there were 145 females and 162 males.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- Warrington is made up primarily of American Indians. 298 are American Indian, 6 are white and 1 is black or African American.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- The Median age of Warrington addition is 14.8.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census

	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	29	17	46
5 to 9 years	29	27	56
10 to 14 years	29	24	53
15 to 19 years	21	16	37
20 to 24 years	7	9	16
25 to 34 years	21	22	43
35 to 44 years	14	19	33
45 to 54 years	5	7	12
55 to 59 years	1	3	4
60 to 64 years	3	0	3
65 to 74 years	1	0	1
75 to 84 years	2	0	2
85 years and over	0	1	1
Total	162	145	307

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

- 192(62%) individuals living in Warrington Addition are under the age of 20, with 1/3 of them being under the age of 10.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- Within the households of Warrington, there are 66 householders, 15 spouses, 182 children, 19 other relatives, and 25 nonrelatives of which 19 are unmarried partners.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census
- 91.4% of the Schoolview Addition households and 92.4% of the Warrington Addition households have individuals under the age of 18.
Source: 2000 U.S. Census

II. ELDERLY

Menominee County: Population and Change Since 1990

	2000 census		1990 census		change: 1990-2000	
	#	%			#	%
Persons 60+	600	13.2%			118	24.5%
Persons 65+	386	8.5%			58	17.7%
Person 85+	13	0.3%			-8	-38%

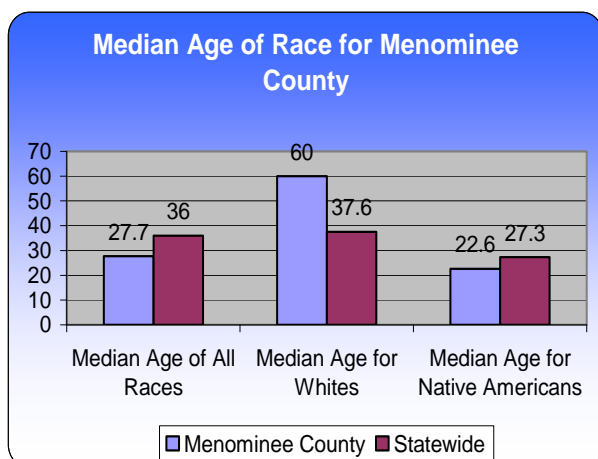
Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

- Since 1990 there has been an increase of 17.7% of individuals age 65 and over. This is a much greater increase than that of the State of Wisconsin which was only 7.9% for the same age group.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

- From 1990 to 2000, the number of individuals 55 and over increased from 635 to 841 on the Reservation. That is an increase of 206 or 32.4%.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census



Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

- Of the Menominee County residents age 65 and over, 173 (44.8%) are white. The median age of 60 for whites is the highest county in the state.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

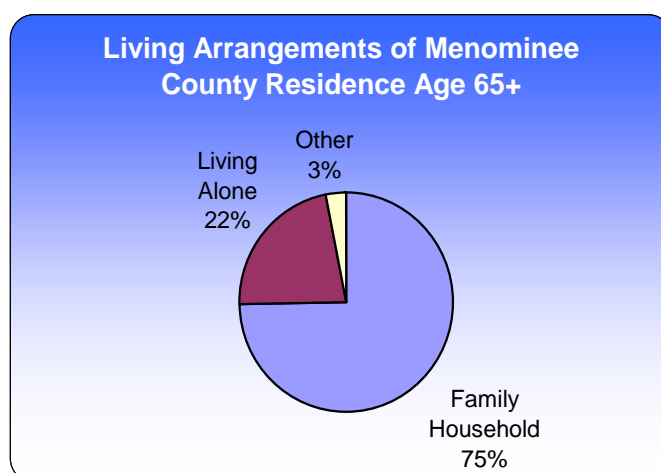
- An estimate 306,000 American Indians and Alaskan Natives were age 65 and over in 2003 in the United States. That is 7% of the total population of American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

	Menominee County		Statewide
Living Arrangements and Housing Units	Number	%	
People age 65+ living in family households	288	74.6%	
People 65+ in family households who are householder or spouse	257	89.2%	
People 65+ in family households living in their child's household	13	4.5%	
People 65+ and living alone	86	22.3%	
People 65+ living in noninstitutional group quarters	1	0.3%	
Households in the county, total	1,345	----	
Households with one or more members age 65+	293	21.8%	
Housing units with householder 65+ that are owner-occupied	230	86.5%	
Housing units with householder 65+ that are rented	36	13.5%	
Housing units with householder 85+ that are owner-occupied	5	62.5%	
Housing units with householder 85+ that are rented	3	37.5%	

Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

- According to the Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, a majority of the older population in Menominee County live in "family households" containing at least two people related by blood or marriage, but another 22.3% of people 65 or older live alone.



Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, 1/29/2002

- According to Menominee Tribal housing, there were 19 elderly living in homes under the 202 elderly program and 16 elderly living in Elderly Low Rental homes as of 2004.

III. ENROLLMENT

- In order to be placed on the Tribal rolls as of the year 2004, a blood quantum of one quarter Menominee is required.
- In September of 2004, the total enrollment of the Menominee Tribe was 8,181. In August of 1999, the total enrollment was 7,796. This is a 5% increase over the five year span.
- Of the total of 8,181 enrolled, 4,192 are female and 3,989 are male. This is a 51% to 49% ratio.
- Of the 8181 enrolled Menominees, 1,737 are married, 6,215 are single, 203 divorced, 12 are widowed and 14 are unknown.
- As of September 2004, 129 Tribal Members were incarcerated. Twenty of them female and 109 of them male.

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

Total Enrolled Menominee On and Off the Reservation

	Aug99	Sept04	%change
On Res	3693	4021	8.8
Off Res.	4103	4160	1.4
Total	7796	8181	5.3

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- Of the 8,181 enrolled, 6,877 live within the state of Wisconsin, 3,496 are female and 3,384 are male. Chicago has the most enrolled Menominees living outside of the State of Wisconsin with 126 (68 are female and 58 are male.) Illinois has the second largest concentration of Menominees after Wisconsin.

- The states with the most enrolled Menominee outside of Wisconsin are as follows:

Illinois	134
California	65
Minnesota	44
Michigan	44
Florida	33
Colorado	32
Indiana	25
Ohio	23
Arizona	23
Texas	22

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- Green Bay is the city in the state with the largest concentration of enrolled Menominees with 612; 324 female and 288 male. The top ten communities with enrolled Menominees are as follows.

Green Bay	612
Shawano	523
Milwaukee	341
Suring	207
Appleton	93
Bowler	64
Gillett	63
Gresham	61
Oneida	48
Sheboygan	46

Note: The Number of Enrolled Menominees in Suring and Gillett include members living on the Reservation within the Suring and Gillett postal zip code.

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- There are a total of 749 Tribal members living adjacent to the Reservation. Adjacent is defined as a 30 mile radius of the Reservation. Some of the adjacent communities include, Shawano, Bonduel, Antigo, Gillett and Suring.

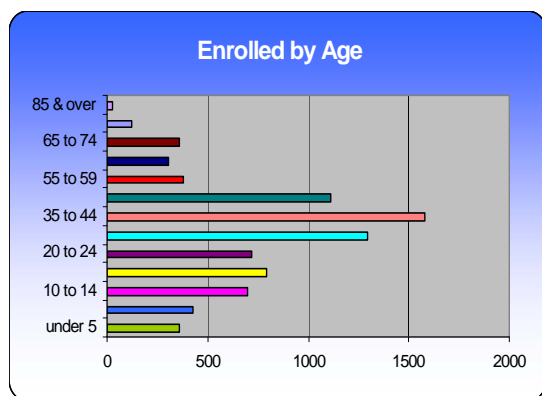
Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

ENROLLMENT BY AGE

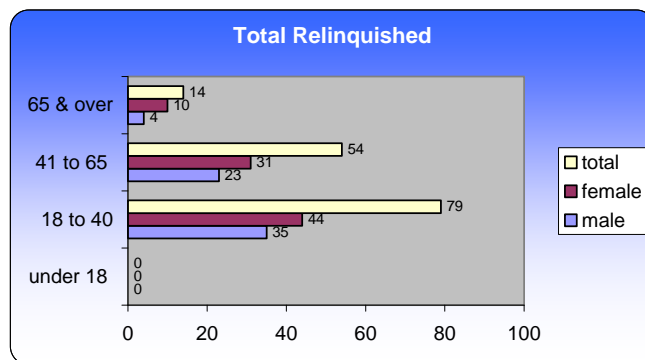
Age Group	Sex	No.	Total
Under 5			356
5 to 9	Female		429
10 to 14	Female		695
15 to 19	Female		793
20 to 24	Female		720
25 to 34	Female		1297
35 to 44	Female		1581
45 to 54	Female		1113
55 to 59	Female		383
60 to 64	Female		303
65 to 74	Female		359
75 to 84	Female		123
85 & over	Female		24

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- 3,991 or 48.8% of the Tribally Enrolled are between the ages of 25 and 54.



Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

RELINQUISHED BY AGE

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- Since 1978 there have been a total of 147 Tribal members who have relinquished their status as Menominee in order to enroll with a different Tribe.

Source: Menominee Tribal Enrollment

- 85 or 58% of the individuals who relinquished were female and 62 or 42% were male.
- 79 or 54% were between the age of 18 and 40 when they relinquished.



Keshena Falls located on the Wolf River in Keshena. Many important treaty signings and ceremonies took place here. Picture provided by Steve Price, Menominee Tribal News.

IV. VETERANS

MENOMINEE COUNTY/RESERVATION

World War II, no Korean War, no Vietnam era	67
World War II and Korean War, no Vietnam era	1
Korean War, no Vietnam era, no World War II	90
February 1955 to July 1964 only	76
Vietnam era, no Korean War, no World War II, no August 1990 or later	125
May 1975 to July 1990 only	82
-September 1980 to July 1990 only	54
-Served under 2 years	12
-Served over 2 years	42
-Other May 1975 to July 1990 service	28
August 1990 or later (including Persian Gulf War)	54
-Served in Vietnam era	0
-No Vietnam era service	54
-Served September 1980 or later only	54
-Served under 2 years	12
-Served over 2 years	42
-Served prior to September 1980	0
Other Service only	5
Total	500

Source: U.S. Census Bureau "P40 Period of Military Service for Civilians 18 years and Over"

- Of the 4,857 people living on the Reservation/County, 500 of them are Veterans. That is 10.3% of the population. The State of Wisconsin has 9.5% of the population as having veteran status.
- According to the 2000 Census, 383,000 military veterans identified themselves as American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- There were 12,000 Native Americans who fought in World War I. During World War II, 44,000 Native Americans out of a total population of less than 350,000 served between 1941 and 1945. In the Viet Nam War, 42,000 Native Americans fought for their country and of that more than 90% were volunteer.
Source: Department of Navy-Naval Historical Center

V. BIRTH

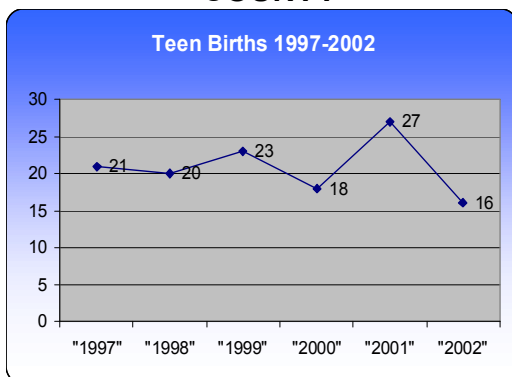
LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER 1999 to 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<15	0	0	1	0	0
15-17	7	7	13	8	8
18-19	16	11	13	8	10
20-24	34	37	36	33	40
25-29	24	20	14	20	19
30-34	10	15	10	14	7
35-39	4	2	5	2	5
40-44	2	1	1	0	1
45+	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	93	93	85	90

Source: Wisconsin.gov

- Mothers between the age of 20 and 24 represent the highest birth rate from 1999 to 2002 with 140 births over the four year period.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OF AGE FOR MENOMINEE COUNTY



Source: Wisconsin.gov

TEEN BIRTHS BY AGE, WISCONSIN, 1992 AND 2002

Age	1992	2002
<15	159	108
15-17	2,427	1,898
18-19	4,622	4,528
Total	7,208	6,534

Source: Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

TEEN BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (<20), WISCONSIN, 2002

Race	Total	Teens
White	53,798	3,509
Black	6,338	1,600
American Indian	974	189
Hispanic/Latino	5,274	932
Laotian/Hmong	977	244
Other	1,125	60

Source: Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

NATURAL INCREASE IN POPULATION

- The natural increase in population for the Reservation is figured by the number of births, minus the number of deaths that occur each year. The natural increase represents only part of the population increase. (The increase as a result of migration is not represented.)

Natural Increase in Population 1999 to 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Births	97	93	93	85	89
Deaths	44	36	40	32	32
Natural Increase	53	57	53	53	57

*Source: Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths

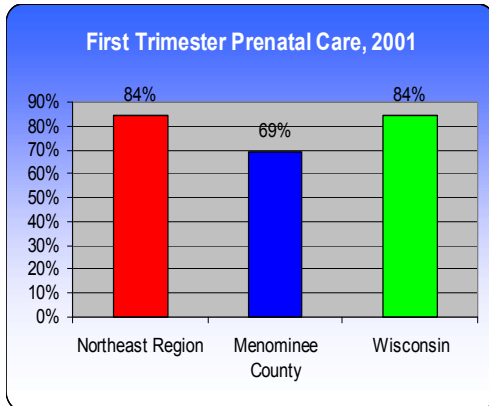
- In 2002 there were a total of 44 males born and 41 females. The Crude Birth Rate for the year was 18.5 and the General Fertility Rate was 90.1.

Note: The crude birth rate is the number of resident live births divided by the resident population times 1,000. The general fertility rate is the number of resident live births divided by the number of females ages 15-44 times 1,000.

Source: Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

TREND BIRTH RATE

- The average number of births from 1999 to 2003 on the Menominee Reservation was 91.4 births.



Source: Wisconsin.gov

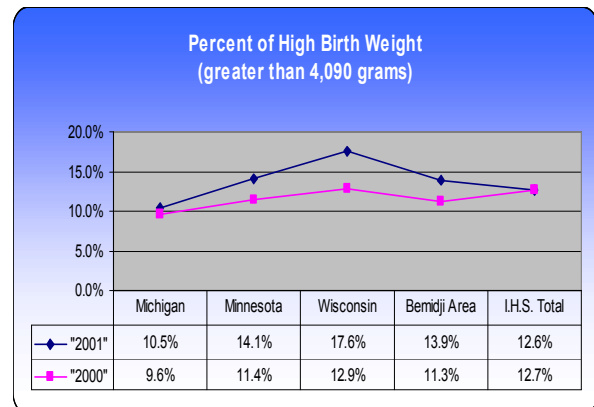
- In 2002, 59 of the 85 mothers within Menominee County sought prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy.

Source: Wisconsin.gov

- Also in 2002, only 5.9% or 5 of the 85 babies born were considered to have a low birthweight in Menominee County.

Source: Wisconsin.gov

PERCENT OF AMERICAN INDIANS WITH HIGH BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS



Source: **Community Health Profile: Minnesota, Wisconsin & Michigan Tribal Communities, 2003.** Great Lakes Epicenter. Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. 2003.

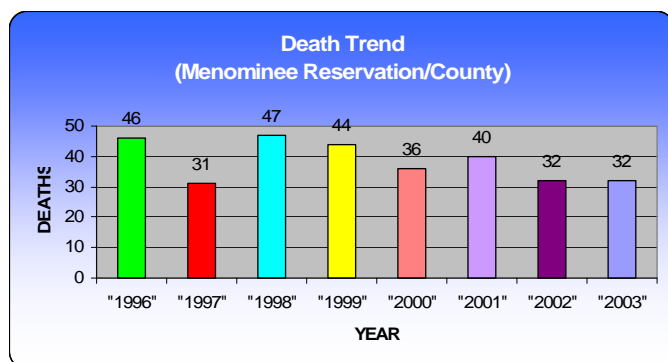
VI. DEATH

DEATH BY AGE

AGE	SEX	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
0-5	F	2	0	1	1	0	8
6-10	F	0	0	0	1	0	1
11-15	F	0	0	0	0	1	1
16-20	F	0	0	0	0	0	1
21-25	F	1	0	1	0	0	4
26-30	F	0	0	0	0	0	4
31-35	F	1	1	0	1	0	5
36-40	F	0	1	0	1	1	11
41-45	F	1	1	2	1	0	8
46-50	F	0	1	1	0	1	12
51-55	F	0	1	1	1	1	10
56-60	F	1	0	0	1	1	11
61-65	F	2	3	1	2	0	23
66-70	F	1	5	1	0	2	18
71-75	F	5	5	2	0	0	23
76-80	F	2	1	3	2	1	15
81+	F	4	0	3	4	3	29
Sub-total	F	20	19	16	15	11	184

TOTAL 44 36 40 32 32

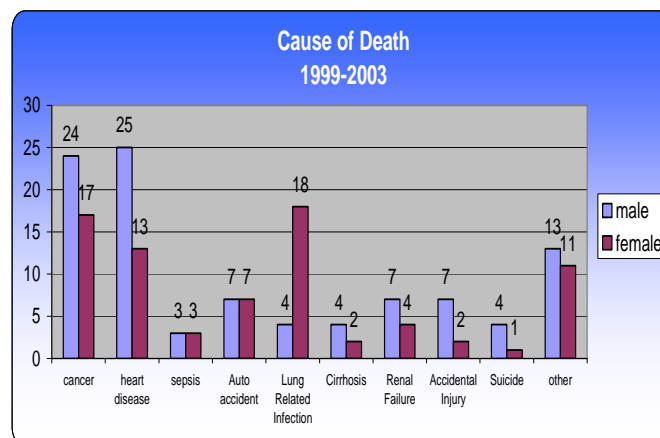
Source : Menominee County Register of Deeds



Source : Menominee County Register of Deeds

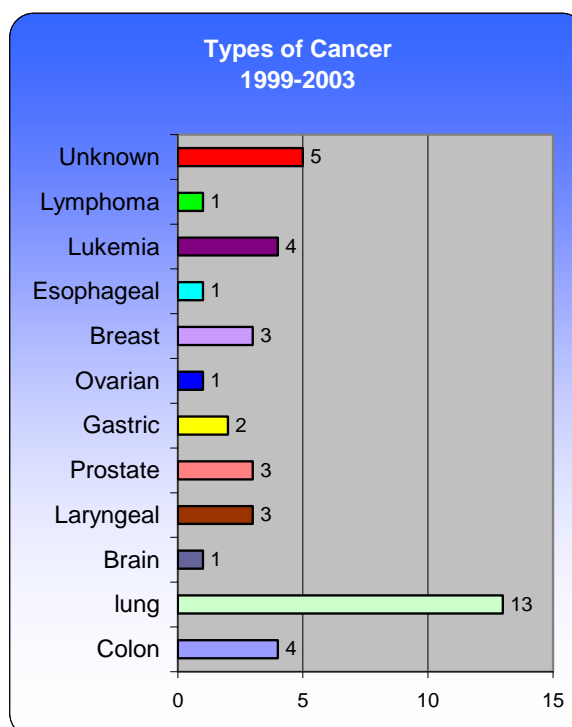
- The average age of death is 60.0 years.
- From 1999-2003, 24 or 13% of the deaths were between the ages of 21 and 40. Only five of the 24 were due to natural causes. Automobile accidents and suicide made up the greatest percentage.

CAUSE OF DEATH



Source : Menominee County Register of Deeds

- According to the death certificates recorded at Menominee County Register of Deeds, the primary cause of death from 1999-2003 in the County, was due to cancer. This represented 41 (22%) of all deaths.



Source : Menominee County Register of Deeds